

Vinyl monomers on the basis of ...

S/079/63/033/003/005/005
A066/A126

The monocyclohexyl and monobenzyl esters of succinic, glutaric, and adipic acid boil at high temperatures and decompose during distillation. There are 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Lisichanskiy filial Gosudarstvennogo instituta azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza (Lisichansk Branch of the State Institute for the Nitrogen Industry and for Products of Organic Synthesis)

SUBMITTED: February 27, 1962

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L 14948-63

ENP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS ASD Pc-4/Pr-4 RM/WM

ACCESSION NR: AP3003790

S/0190/63/005/007/1008/1011

AUTHORS: Freydlin, G. N.; Zhenodarova, S. M.; Fomina, N. V.; Chukur, A. P.

TITLE: Polymerization of vinylalkyl esters of dicarboxylic acids

SOURCE: Vy*sokomolekulyarny*ye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 7, 1963, 1008-1011

TOPIC TAGS: polymerization, vinylalkyl ester, dicarboxylic acid, benzoyl peroxide

ABSTRACT: The polymerization process of vinylalkyl esters of succinic, glutaric, and adipic acids was studied. Experiments were conducted in sealed ampules containing 20 gms of the monomer and 0.1 gm of dissolved benzoyl peroxide in an atmosphere of either nitrogen or air. The ampules were placed in a water bath at temperatures ranging from 65 to 120C, and the progress of the polymerization followed by bromine number determination. It was found that the rate of polymerization increased with the temperature, the yield of the vinylmethylsuccinate polymer at 100C being more than ten times the yield at 80C. In a vacuum the polymerization proceeded at a higher rate and at lower temperatures, while the presence of oxygen delayed it. It was also recorded that the esters of adipic acid polymerize somewhat faster as compared with the esters of succinic and glutaric acid. But it

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was also found that the induction period of polymer formation increases from vinylmethylsuccinate to vinylhexylsuccinate and practically ceases with the vinylheptylsuccinate ester. Orig. art. has: 1 chart and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Lisichanskiy filial gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektного instituta azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza (Lisichan Branch of the State Scientific Research and Production Institute of the Nitrogen Industry and Products of Organic Synthesis)

SUBMITTED: 18Dec61

DATE ACQ: 08Aug62

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

KLAZS, B.; FOMINA, O.

Studying the expenditure of labor in the textile industry.
Sots. trud 7 no.9:110-113 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Proyektno-konstruktorskoye byuro Upravleniya legkoy
promyshlennosti Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva Latviyskoy SSR.
(Latvia--Textile industry)

FOMINA, O.

Forum 1961. Nauka i zhyttia 11 no.9:58-59 S '61.
(MIRA 14:10)
(Youth--Congresses)

SOV/81-59-16-56921

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 16, pp 136-137

AUTHORS: Fomina, O.A., Smirnov, N.S.

TITLE: The Spectral Method of Determining Admixtures in the Tin of Tinning Pots

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Materialy 1-go Ural'skogo soveshchaniya po spektroskopii, 1956.
Sverdlovsk, Metallurgizdat, 1958, pp 68-69

ABSTRACT: The spectra are excited in a discharge of a condensed spark from an IG-2 generator at a capacitance of 0.01 μ farad and a self-induction of 0.55 millihenry and are photographed with an ISP-22 spectrograph. The sample in the form of rods is cast into a chill mold; the butts of the rods are carefully leveled to a plane. A Ni-electrode sharpened to a cone with an area of 1 mm in diameter is used as a permanent electrode. The value of the operation gap is 2 mm, of the auxiliary gap 2.5 mm; the preliminary spark treatment for Pb, Cu and Bi is 5 sec at an exposure of 1 min. The determination of As, Te, Sb, Al and Zn is carried out without spark treatment by the superposition of the spectra with a double exposure in the

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SOV/81-59-16-56921

The Spectral Method of Determining Admixtures in the Tin of Tinning Pots

course of 1 min. The calibrating graphs are plotted in the coordinates ΔS , versus $\lg C$. The analysis of 9 samples can be made in 1 shift with admissible discrepancies between the results of the parallel analyses of 10% for Pb and 20% for the remaining elements.

G. Kibisov.

Card 2/2

POMINA, O.A.; SMIRNOV, N.S.; YERMAKOVA, M.D.; YAKOVLEVA, Z.Ya.; GARVILOV, G.A.

Brief reports. Zav. lab. 23 no.5:593 '57.

(MLRA 10:8)

(Spectrum analysis) (Metallurgical analysis)

TABLE 1 BOOK EXCERPTS

SW/8999

Onal'shyn, *spektralnaya po optiko*

Abstracts of the Second USSR Conference on Spectroscopy, held in Gorky (Leningrad), 1968. Gorky, Metallurgizdat, 1969. 208 p. Series slip in-
serted. 1,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Dredging (Leningrad) State SCIR. Krasnaya po spek-
troscopyi and Onal'shyn (Leningrad) State SCIR.

Ed.: *Prof. Borisovich Zhuravich* and *Prof. Borisovich Zhuravich*, Tech.
Ed.: *Prof. V. V. Kuznetsov*.

REMARKS: This collection of articles is intended for spectroscopists, labora-
tory workers at ferroalloy and nonferrous metallurgical plants and for labo-
ratory personnel of the metal-working industry, engineering, metallurgical
organizations, and similar scientific research.

CONTENTS: The collection contains papers read at the Second USSR Conference
on the spectral analysis of ferroalloys and other materials used in in-
dustry, ores, slag, and other materials. The collection includes articles on the analysis
of alloys (including the composition of gases), ferroalloys, nonfer-
rous and light metal alloys, pure metal alloys, etc. The present
volume is devoted to the dissemination of the latest experience in working with
spectral analysis, and to report on the results of scientific re-
search. The author names *A. I. Galitskiy* and *Yu. N. Zhuravich* appear at the
end of the articles are accompanied by references.

Kolobovskiy, G. V. Investigation of the Interaction of the Components
of an Alloy on the Degree of Ionization of Atoms

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Alshenitskiy, Yu. E. Some Distribution Characteristics of Particles
in an Arc Arc

29

Kolobovskiy, G. V. Investigation of Dispersion Kinetics of Oxidiz-
ing Metallic Electrodes of an Arc

36

Kolobovskiy, G. V., G. I. Bortch, and V. P. Shchegolevskiy. Double Re-
fraction of Uniaxial Semiconducting Crystals

39

Buravskiy, Yu. N. Problem of the Entry of the Probe Material Into the
Refracting Cloud During the Spectral Analysis of Steel

42

Mal'tsev, B. G., and E. I. Zhuravich. Application of Contact Electric
Measurement for Estimating the Effect of Composition, Structure,
and Mass of Samples During the Spectral Analysis of Certain Alloys

50

Buravskiy, Yu. N., G. I. Bortch, and V. I. Verbitskiy. Investi-
gation of the Effect of Structure on the Spectral Analysis Results
of Structural Steel

56

Buravskiy, Yu. N., V. I. Ustomov, and D. Ye. Shapovalov. Effect of
Temperature on the Results of the Spectral Analysis of High-Speed
Cutting Steel

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*Yakovlev, B. V., G. I. Zhuravich, G. V. Komlekhov, V. P. Korobovskiy,
and V. I. Verbitskiy.* Spectral Analysis of Steel With a Modernized
PDS-1 Instrument

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Smolitskiy, B. S. Spectral Analysis of Gases Contained in Metals
High and Varying Content of Components

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Smolitskiy, B. S. Spectral Analysis of Multicomponent Systems With a
High and Varying Content of Components

73

Smolitskiy, B. S., M. A. Pechenkin, and B. A. Loshakov. Spectral
Analysis of H_2 and H_2 Ferroalloys

87

*Kalinitskiy, Yu. N., A. B. Buravskiy, V. V. Buravskiy, B. I. Gushchinskii,
and B. A. Verbitskiy.* Spectral Analysis of Ferroalloys, Per-
manganates, and Titanium Concentrates

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Kolobovskiy, G. V. Role of Internal Standard in the Spectral Analysis of
Various Ferroalloys

98

Kolobovskiy, G. V., V. V. Buravskiy, and A. E. Zhuravich. Spectral Analysis
of Chromium-Alloy Alloys

105

Kolobovskiy, G. V. Spectral Methods of Analyzing Products of the Reduction
and Titanium Industry

110

Smolitskiy, B. S. Application of Spectral Analysis at the Gorky
Metallurgical Plant

112

Buravskiy, Yu. N., and V. G. Shchegolevskiy. Spectral Analysis at the
Gorky Metallurgical Plant

115

AKIMOV, V.S.; ABRAMOVICH, S.Sh.; KREYMER, M.L.; YEFREMOVA, M.I.;
MARKEYEVA, L.I.; FOMINA, O.I.

High-viscosity distillates as an additional resource in the
production of motor oils. Trudy BashNII NP no.6:24-34 '63.
(MIRA 17:5)

FOMINA, O.P.

SIMIN, G.S.; FOMINA, O.P.

Measuring ripples on bearing rings. Izv.tekh. no.2:11-13 Mr-Apr '58.
(MIRA 11:3)

(Bearings (Machinery))
(Measuring instruments)

POMINA, Ol'ga Pavlovna, doyarika; KONDRAT'YEV, A.P., red.; SEMENCHUK, S.I., red.; YASHEN'KINA, Ye.A., tekhn.red.

[We shall obtain 5,000 kilograms of milk per cow per year] Budet
5000 kilogrammov moloka ot korovy v god. Kuibyshev, Kuibyshevskoe
knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 18 p. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Kolkhoz imeni VKP(b) Koldybenskogo rayona (for Pomina).
(Dairying)

L 34083-65 EPA(s)-2/EWP(k)/EWA(c)/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/T/EWP(v)/EWP(t) PR-4 JD/HM

ACCESSION NR: AP5007337

S/0135/65/000/003/0013/0014

AUTHOR: Fomina, O. P. (Engineer); Gavranek, V. V. (Candidate of technical sciences);
D'yachenko, S. S. (Candidate of technical sciences); Seleznev, A. G. (Candidate of
technical sciences); German, S. I. (Candidate of technical sciences)

TITLE: Simulating the white stripe in welded joints

SOURCE: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 3, 1965, 13-14

TOPIC TAGS: steel welding, weld seam strength, white stripe, perlite steel,
carbon steel, alloy steel, thermal degradation, gradient heating

ABSTRACT: The authors note that a white stripe is observed in the heating zone during the macro-etching of welded joint templates of perlite steels and that, according to earlier investigations, this stripe is located in a zone corresponding to heating of the base metal to intercritical temperatures. The need for study in this area is noted and it is pointed out that simulation is the sole feasible method for such research. In this article, therefore, the problem of simulating the white stripe in welded joints is considered. In this connection, the authors propose that a well known method be used, for the purpose of simulation, involving the gradient heating of wedge-shaped samples. In the tests described in the paper, rectangular samples of different carbon and alloy steels (measuring 10 x 10 x 25

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and 20 x 20 x 50 mm) were flashed off, as well as round samples, 18 mm in diameter and 50 mm long. Depending on the size of the samples, the rate of heating in the upper range of the temperatures tested varied from 10 to 20 degrees/second. After flash-off, the samples were cooled at a rate of 70 degrees/second (in water), 8-13 degrees/second (in air) and 5-6 degrees/second (in sand heated to 400 C), thus permitting the study of the processes in the formation of those structures, different in character, which take place in the white stripe of real welded joints under different types and conditions of welding. The authors emphasize that the method described in this paper permits the study of mechanical properties only as a function of structure. On the other hand, in actual welded joints, these properties may change somewhat due to the field of stresses which develop during welding. However, such variations will inevitably be of only a quantitative, and not a qualitative, nature. In this way, the simulation methods proposed in this article (that is, the "gradient heating method" or the method involving the machining of separate samples from the intercritical temperature interval) are convenient for the study of the structural formation processes and for determining a complete set of mechanical properties of the white stripe. Specifically, the most suitable method of gradient heating is found to be the electric heating of wedge-shaped samples. The considerable width of the white stripe in this case and

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ACCESSION NR: AP5007337

2

the possibility of varying the cooling rate recommend this technique not only for a detailed study of hardness distribution, but also for the investigation of subtle and fine structural changes in the white stripe itself. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: KhPI im. V. I. Lenina; KhTGZ im. S. M. Kirova

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

FOMINA, O.P., inzh.; GAVRANEK, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; D'YACHENKO, S.S.,
kand. tekhn. nauk; SELEZNEV, A.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; GERMAN,
S.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Modeling the white streak in weldments. Svar. proizv. no.3:
13-14 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskij institut imeni V.I.Lenina (for
Seleznev). 2. Khar'kovskiy turbinnyy zavod imeni S.M.Kirova (for
German).

FOMINA, O.P.; GAVRANEK, V.V.; D'YACHENKO, S.S.; SELEZNEV, A.G.; GERMAN, S.I.

Nature of the white streak in welds. Metalloved. i term.obr.met.
no.1:46-47 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut i Khar'kovskiy
turbinnyy zavod.

VAYNSHTEYN, A.B.; FOMINA, O.S.

Results of the treatment of cutaneous tuberculosis with PAS. Vest.
vener., Moskva no.1:45-46 Jan-Feb 1953. (GLML 24:2)

1. Professor for Vaynshteyn; Scientific Associate for Fomina. 2. Of
the Institute of Skin Tuberculosis (Director -- Prof. F. V. Shebanov)
and of Pushkin Children's Dispensary.

GOLODNIKOV, G.V.; D'YAKONOV, I.A.; REPINSKAYA, I.B.; FOMINA, O.S.

Copper sulfate catalyzed reaction of diazoacetic ester with
3-trimethylsilyl-1-propene and 4-trimethylsilyl-1-butene.
Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.7:2422-2423 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Silicon organic compounds) (Acetic acid)

D'YAKONOV, I.A.; GOLODNIKOV, G.V.; REPINSKAYA, I.B.; FOMINA, O.S.

Reactions of diphenylmethylenes and carbethoxycarbene with
alkenylsilanes. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.10:3438-3439 0 '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

FOMINA, O. Ya.

Fonina, O. Ya. "Results of the work of the Uzbek fruit study station on the use of freshly-harvested potato tubers for second summer planting", (In index" Fonina, O. Ya.), Byulleten' po plodovodstvu, vinogradarstvu i ovoshchevodstvu, No. 8, 1947, p. 135-53.

SO: U-4392 19 August 53 (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No 21, 1949).

FOMINA, P.

[My experience as a zootechnician] Moi opyt raboty zootekhnikom.
Moskva, M-vo sel'.khoz. SSSR, 1955. (MIRA 10:12)
(Stock and stockbreeding)

FOMINA, P.I.; GLANTS, R.M.

Dynamic prothrombin test in infectious diseases in puerperium. Akush.
gin., Moskva No.1:58-60 Jan-Feb 52. (CJML 21:4)

1. Docent for Fomina and Candidate Medical Sciences for Glants.
2. Of the Obstetric-Gynecological Clinic (Head--Prof. D.Ye. Shmundak)
of Khar'kov Medical Institute and of the Donor Department of the
Ukrainian Scientific-Research Institute for Blood Transfusion (Director
Prof. A.L. Slobodskoy).

FOMINA, P.I., dotsent.

Takata-Ara reaction in puerperal infection. Akush.i gin. no.2:85-87
Mr-Ap '54. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Iz akushersko-ginekologicheskoy kliniki (zaveduyushchiy - professor
D.Ye.Shmundak) Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(Puerperal septicemia)

FOMINA, P.I., dotsent

Modification of antitoxic functions of the liver in septic diseases
in puerperium. Akush. i gin. no.3:77-78 My-Je '54. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Iz akushersko-ginekologicheskoy kliniki (sav. prof. D.Ye.Shmundak)
Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(PUERPERAL INFECTION, physiology,

*liver funct. tests)

(LIVER FUNCTION TESTS, in various diseases,

*puerperal infect.)

FOMINA, P.Ye., zootekhnik, zasluzhennyy zootekhnik RSFSR

An average yield of 4,640 kilograms of milk with a 4.06 per cent
butterfat content of the herd. Zhivotnovodstvo 24 no.5:55-60
My '62. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Kolkhoz "Novaya zhizn'", Kholmogorskogo rayona Arkhangel'skoy
oblasti.

19950-00 ENT(M)/241(1)/241 10910 00 00/00

ACC NR: AP6015287

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0365/66/002/003/0318/0322 32

AUTHOR: Kochergin, V. P.; Shevrina, Z. A.; Fomina, T. I.

ORG: Ural State University im. A. M. Gor'kiy (Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Iron corrosion in molten chlorides and phosphates of alkali metals and calcium

SOURCE: Zashchita metallov, v. 2, no. 3, 1966, 318-322

TOPIC TAGS: chloride, phosphate, corrosion rate, iron

ABSTRACT: Iron corrosion processes were studied in the following melts:

LiPO₃ - LiCl, Li₄P₂O₇ - LiCl, Li₃PO₄ - LiCl; NaPO₃ - NaCl,
Na₄P₂O₇ - NaCl, Na₃PO₄ - NaCl, NaPO₃ - NaF; KPO₃ - KCl,
K₄P₂O₇ - KCl, K₃PO₄ - KCl; Ca(PO₃)₂ - CaCl₂, Ca₂P₂O₇ - CaCl₂,
Ca₃(PO₄)₂ - CaCl₂.

A decrease in the corrosion rate of iron was established in the series of meta-, pyro- and orthophosphate melts, and for molten mixtures of phosphates and chlorides, in the series of cations Ca²⁺ - Li⁺ - Na⁺ - K⁺. The corrosion rate of iron in these melts decreases with increasing exposure and decreasing temperature. In melts kept in a vacuum and in a nitrogen atmosphere, the corrosion rate of iron is lower than in melts

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UDC: 620.193.43

1. 18950-66

ACC NR: AP6015287

not subjected to such treatment. In chloride-phosphate melts, wustite forms on the surface of iron; in chloride-pyrophosphate melts, magnetite is formed, and in chloride-metaphosphate melts, polymer phosphates and iron phosphide coat the iron surface. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 11 / SUM DATE: 28Jan65/ ORIG REF: 024/ OTH REF: 011

Card 2/2 11b

TO: HCHEV, A.P., kandidat veterinarnykh nauk; SOLOV'YEV, F.A., kandidat
veterinarnykh nauk; FOMINA, T.M., nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Toxicosis in farm animals from bites of simulium gnats. Veteri-
nariia 30 no.7:49-50 Jy '53. (MLRA 6:7)

1. Irkutskaya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya veterinarnaya opytnaya
stantsiya.

FCMINA, T.S.

Session of the Scientific Council of the State Scientific Research
Institute of the Hydrolysis and Sulfite Alcohol Industry. Gidroliz.
i lesokhim.prom. 15 no.1:31-32 '62. (MIRA 18:3)

GAYDAMAK, S., student; SMIRNYAKOVA, G., studentka; KUZ'MINA, E., studentka;
LIPOVA, R., studentka; FOMINA, T., studentka; PAVLOVA, N.,
studentka; KALINOVA, M., studentka; SHCHELKO, A., student;
SHCHERBAKOVA, L., studentka; GUDCHKINA, L.M.

Effect of salinity on the results of determining the specific
weight of soils. Sbor. nauch. trud. Kaz GMI no.19:197-198 '60.
(MIRA 15:3)

(Soils--Analysis)

FOMINA, T.V.

Anomalous winters on the Sea of Azov. Sbor. rab. GAO CHAM no.2:
88-92 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

CHERNYSHEV, M.P.; ROZHKOVA, L.P.; SHUL'GINA, Ye.F.; IGNATOVICH, A.F.;
LABUNSKAYA, L.S.; FOMINA, T.V.; CHERNYAKOVA, A.P.; SHPAKOVA,
L.N.; TARASOVA, M.K.; ANFILATOVA, A.I.; SLAVIN, L.B.;
BARYSHEVSKAYA, G.I.; DERIGLAZOVA, N.V.; MATUSHEVSKIY, G.V.;
AL'TMAN, E.N.; KROPACHEV, L.N.; CHEREDILOV, B.F.; POTAPOV,
A.T.; DUDCHIK, M.K.; REGENTOVSKIY, V.S.; YERMAKOVA, L.F.;
SEMEENOVA, Ye.A.; KULIKOVSKIY, I.I.; KIRYUKHIN, V.G.; AKSENOV,
A.A., red.; NEDOSHIVINA, T.G., red.; SERGEYEV, A.N., tekhn.
red.; BRAYNINA, M.I., tekhn. red.

[Hydrometeorological handbook of the Sea of Azov] Gidrometeoro-
logicheskii spravochnik Azovskogo moria. Pod red. A.A.Aksenova.
Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1962. 855 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya Chernogo i Azovskogo
morey.

(Azov, Sea of--Hydrometeorology)

DYMARCHUK, E.P.; MENCHENKO, K.I.; POKHINA, T.V.

Determination of the molecular weight of cellulose triacetate obtained by acetylation of wood cellulose by the combined osmo- and viscosimetric method. Zhur. prikl. khim. 37 no.10: 2263-2268 O '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut tselilyuzozno-bumazhnoy promyshlennosti.

L 38582-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011046

UE/0080/64/037/010/2263/2268

AUTHOR: Dymarchuk, N. P.; Mishchenko, K. P.; Fomina, T. V.

TITLE: Characteristics of the molecular weight of cellulose triacetate obtained by acetylation of wood cellulose by a combination of osmometric and viscometric methods

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 37, no. 10, 1964, 2263-2268

TOPIC TAGS: cellulosic plastic, cellulose, molecular weight

Abstract: Physical nonuniformity of cellulose triacetate obtained by acetylation of wood cellulose is studied in this report. A batch of partially saponified cellulose triacetate with an acetyl number of 61 and a degree of polymerization of the wood cellulose specimens equal to 1280 was selected for the investigation. To determine the chemical nonuniformity in the original samples and in subsequent fractions of the original sample, the content of bound acetic acid was determined. It was found that in all cases the content was 61%, that is, the fractions were chemically homogeneous. The molecular weight was calculated from data of viscosimetric measurements. Orig. art. has 6 formulas, 4 graphs, and 3 tables.

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L 38582-65

ACCESSION NR: AF5011046

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut tsellyulozno-bumazhnoy
promyshlennosti (Leningrad Technological Institute of the Cellulose-Paper Industry)

SUBMITTED: 03Nov62

ENCL: CO

SUB CODE: MT, GC

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 001

JPRS

Card *ce*
2/2

FOMINA, V A

Epp
.R92358

Bazis i nadstroyka (Foundation and superstructure) Moskva, "Sovetskaya Nauka", 1953.

33 p.

At head of title: Russia. Upravleniye Prepodavaniya Obshchestvennykh Nauk.

FOMINA, V.A., professor.

Scientific legacy of G.V.Flekhanov; on the centenary of his birth.
Vest.AN SSSR 26 no.11:50-61 N '56. (MIRA 9:12)
(Flekhanov, Georgii Valentinovich, 1856-1918)

BYCHKOV, S.M.; ZBARSKIY, I.B.; KHAZANOVA, A.I.; FOMINA, V.A.

Mucopolysaccharides and mucoproteins metabolism in cell nuclei.
Doklady Akad. nauk SSSR 78 no.1:99-101 1 May 1951. (CLML 20:9)

1. First Moscow Medical Institute. 2. Presented by Academician
A.D. Speranskiy 23 January 1951.

FOMINA, V.A.

BYCHKOV, S.M., FOMINA, V.A.

Interaction of chondromucoid and procollagen (with summary in English)
Vop.med.khim. 4 no.1:59-64 Ja-F'58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Laboratoriya Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.
(COLLAGEN,
procollagen, interaction with chondromucoid (Rus))
(CARTILAGE,
chondromucoid, interaction with procollagen (Rus))

BYCHKOV, S.M.; FOMINA, V.A.

Study on tendon mucoids. Vop.med.khim. 6 no.5:528-532 8-0 '60.

1. Laboratory of the Ministry of Health, U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(MUCIN) (TENDONS)

LIST, F.D.; FOMINA, V.A.; ETKIN, Z.A.

Automatic crossing signals with electronic audio frequency track
circuits. Avtom., telem. i svyaz' 9 no.11:4-7 A '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Vedushchiye konstruktory konstruktorskogo byuro Glavnogo
upravleniya signalizatsii i svyazi Ministerstva putey
soobshcheniya.

LIST, F.D.; FOMINA, V.A.; ETKIN, Z.A.

Automatic signaling system with electronic track circuits
for railroad crossings. Avtom., telem. i svyaz' 9 no.12:
8-12 D '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Vedushchiye konstruktory konstruktorskogo byuro Glavnogo
upravleniya signalizatsii i svyazi Ministerstva putey
soobshcheniya.

L 36182-66 EWT(m)/EWP(1)/T/EWP(1)/ETI IJP(c) RM/DJ/JD

ACC NR: AP6014268

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0153/66/009/001/0128/0131

AUTHOR: Gridunov, I. T.; Fomina, V. A.

ORG: Rubber Technology Department, Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology im. M. V. Lomonosov (Kafedra tekhnologii reziny, Moskovskiy Institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii)

TITLE: Effect of carbon blacks on the resistance of Nairit-base rubbers to temperature changes

SOURCE: IVUZ. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, v. 9, no. 1, 1966, 128-131

TOPIC TAGS: natural rubber, carbon black, synthetic rubber, tensile strength

ABSTRACT: The effect of TM-70, DG-100, and BS-40 brands of carbon black on the resistance of Nairit-base rubbers to temperature changes, i. e., their ability to retain their mechanical properties during short increases of temperature to 100°C, was studied by comparing these properties to those of natural rubber. The following compositions were studied (in parts by weight): composition A (Nairit 100, MgO 10, ZnO 5, chlorinated paraffin 5.5) and composition B (natural rubber 100, ZnO 5, sulfur 3, mercaptobenzothiazole 0.7, stearic acid 0.5). The coefficient of resistance to temperature changes was determined in the 50-150°C range as the ratio of the tensile strength obtained at the testing temperature to the tensile strength obtained at normal temperature. The most pronounced increase in resistance to temperature changes

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L 36182-56

ACC NR: AP6014268

is produced by the addition of TM-70 and DG-100 carbon black. The extent of change in this resistance changes with the carbon black content of the rubber and the testing temperature of the vulcanizates. This dependence passes through a maximum, which is observed at a testing temperature of 120°C. It is concluded that contrary to common practice, the resistance of rubbers to temperature changes should not be determined at 100, but at 120°C. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 21 Sep63/ ORIG: 003/ OTH REF: 002

Card

2/2MLP

FOMINA, Vera Aleksandrovna; BELOZERTSEV, Vladimir Il'ich; MASLINA,
M.N., red.; NAUMOV, K.M., tekhn. red.

[Special features in the development of the socialist method
of production] Osobennosti razvitiia sotsialisticheskogo spo-
soba proizvodstva. Moskva, Izd-vo VPSH i AON pri TsK KPSS, 1962.
340 p. (MIRA 15:6)

(Economics)

L 06344-67 EWP(j)/EWT(m) IJP(c) RM
ACC NR: AP6030326 (A,N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0153/66/009/003/0491/0493

AUTHOR: Gridunov, I. T.; Prostakov, N. S.; Rodionova, V. G.; Marshavina, N. L.;
Fomina, V. A. 26
B

ORG: Department of Rubber Technology, Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology im.
M. V. Lomonosov (Kafedra tekhnologii reziny, Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy
tekhnologii); Peoples' Friendship University im. Patrice Lumumba (Universitet druzhby
narodov)

TITLE: Effect of 1,2,5-trimethyl-4-phenyl- Δ^4 -didehydropiperidine on the plasticity of
Nairit and the physicommechanical properties of its vulcanizates 15

SOURCE: 15 IVUZ. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, v. 9, no. 3, 1966, 491-493

TOPIC TAGS: polychloroprene, plasticizer, vulcanization, RUBBER

ABSTRACT: The effect of 1,2,5-trimethyl-4-phenyl- Δ^4 -didehydropiperidine (PD) admix-
tures on the plasticity of Nairit rubbers subjected to identical milling at room tem-
perature and the influence of heating time on the plastic properties of the rubbers
(with and without PD) were studied. In addition, the effect of PD on vulcanizates of
composition A (Nairit 100.0, zinc oxide 5.0, MgO 10.0, rosin 5.0, stearic acid 1.0 pt.
by wt.) was also studied. It was found that as the PD content rises, the plasticity
of Nairit increases; this shows that during the mechanical treatment, degradation of
the rubber takes place in the presence of PD. The rate of reaction of PD with poly-

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L 06344-67

ACC NR: AP6030326

chloroprene is much higher than the rate of oxidative-destructive processes. PD has an appreciable effect on the physicommechanical properties of the vulcanizates. As its content increases, the moduli, tensile strength and tearing strength decrease somewhat. It is apparent that during the vulcanization of Nairit in the presence of PD, not only -C-C- and -C-O-C- bonds, which strengthen the vulcanizates, are formed, but in addition, bonds like those of quaternary ammonium salts (which do not strengthen the vulcanizate) may be formed, causing the observed decrease in strength characteristic. Other things being equal, this process is much slower in the presence of ZnO than in the presence of MgO. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 06Jul64/ ORIG REF: 001

Card 2/2 MRE

FOMINA, V.D.; LUPINOVICH, Yu.I.; KISLIK, V.Z.

Jointing of potassium horizons in the Starobin deposit. Dokl. AN BSSR
9 no.7:463-467 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk Gosudarstvennogo geologicheskogo
komiteta SSSR i Pervyy Soligorskiy kaliynyy kombinat.

Fomina, V. I.

82 535

S/181/60/002/007/010/042

B006/B070

24.7700

AUTHORS: Didenko, A. A., Nemilov, Yu. A., Fomina, V. I.

TITLE: Investigation of Induced Conductivity in Thin Films of Zinc Sulfide

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 7, pp. 1434-1440

TEXT: The authors investigated the induced conductivity in ZnS films by the electron contact method which is described in the introduction. The films were obtained by sputtering in vacuum. The experimental arrangement is shown in Fig. 1, and also described. The results of experiments on $0.3 \pm 1 \mu$ thick films are represented in diagrams, Fig. 2 shows the potential dependence of dark current for a film thickness of 0.35μ . The curve may be represented by the function $I = av^n$, where n increases from 1 (for $E < 10^5 \text{ v/cm}$) to 8 ($E > 10^5 \text{ v/cm}$). The absolute magnitude of the current for positive field directions is 10 to 15 times larger than that for negative directions, the corresponding resistivities being

$\rho_+ = (3 \pm 4) \cdot 10^{12} \text{ ohm.cm}$ and $\rho_- = (4 \pm 5) \cdot 10^{13} \text{ ohm.cm}$. Fig. 3 shows the

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B006/B070

Investigation of Induced Conductivity in
Thin Films of Zinc Sulfide

dependence of the induced current on the potential at the film for three samples with thicknesses of 0.35, 0.63, and 1 μ . The first sample showed exponential increase of ΔI_{ind} with potential (in the range of 20-60 v), and the other two linear increase. The dependence of the induced current on the electron energy is given by the function $g = f(V_p)$. Fig. 4 shows these curves for a sample 0.35 μ thick for different magnitudes and polarities of voltage, g denoting the amplification factor. All curves have a distinct maximum at about $V_p = 11$ kv. For other semiconductors, these curves show similar trends. The maximum value of the amplification factor is obtained at an exciting current density of $i_p = 6 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ a/cm}^2$. $V_p = V_p^{max}$; and does not exceed 280-320. Fig. 5 shows $\Delta I_{ind} = f(I_p)$; and Fig. 6 shows the dependence of multiplicity on the potential at the film for samples 0.35, 0.5, and 1 μ thick. The curve for the first sample lies considerably above the other two, and shows a maximum at about 50 v. The results are discussed and summarized as follows: 1) The dark and induced currents do not depend linearly on the applied potential. The degree of nonlinearity for the induced current is essentially smaller.

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2) For an electron energy of a few hundred electron volts, the dark current shows a considerable asymmetry. For the dark current the rectification factor is 10-15. 3) The induced current also shows an asymmetry. The rectification factor for it is not greater than 2. 4) The amplification factor has a maximum value of 320. The authors thank A. A. Mostovskiy for advice and discussions. There are 6 figures and 9 references: 1 Soviet, 3 US, 2 British, and 1 Swiss. ✓

SUBMITTED: June 15, 1959

Card 3/3

FOMINA, V I.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 1077

Prikladnaya geofizika; sbornik statey, vyp. 20 (Applied Geophysics; Collection of Articles, v. 20) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1958. 267 p. 3,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki.

Ed.: Polshkov, M.K.; Executive Ed.: Kuz'mina, N.N.; Tech. Ed.: Solomonidin, S.M.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is published for scientific, engineering and technical personnel interested in problems of applied geophysics.

COVERAGE: These articles are concerned with the methodology of interpreting the results of gravimetric, seismic and electrical surveys. A new method of depth finding using ultrasonic principles is described in the article by L.A. Sergeyev. Other articles review the collecting properties of rocks on the basis of data obtained from resistometers and the application of charged particle accelerators in well logging.

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Applied Geophysics; Collection of Articles, v. 20)

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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MM/fal
1-23-59

FOMINA, V.I.

Improving methods and techniques of regional geophysical
prospecting for oil and gas in Siberia. Geol.nefti gaza 3
no.11:60-63 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Siberia--Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

FOMINA, V.I.

Qualitative interpretation of sounding curves as a basis in
establishing geotectonic regions. Razved.i pron.geofiz. no.33:
3-23 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Electric prospecting)

FOMINA, V. I., Cand Geol-Min Sci -- (diss) "Interpretation methods in deep electrical probings in the inter-mountain hollows of the Gobi Depression." Moscow, 1960. 19 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Moscow Inst of Petrochemical and Gas Industry im I. M. Gubkin, Geological Surveys Faculty); 180 copies; price not given; printed on duplicating machine; (KL, 26-60, 132)

FOMINA, V.I.

Determining cross section parameters in interpreting multilayer
N-type curves in vertical electric sounding. Prikl.geofiz. no.25:
96-113 '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Electric prospecting)

DIDENKO, A.A.; NEMILOV, Yu.A.; POMINA, V.I.

Investigating the induced conductivity in thin zinc sulfide layers.
Fiz.tver.tela 2 no.7:1434-1440 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Zinc sulfide--Electric properties)

FOMINA, V.I.

Increasing the accuracy of determining the thickness of a sedimentary rock complex by making use of relationships governing measurements of the longitudinal resistivity Q_l . Prikl. geofiz. no.27:73-95 '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

(Electric prospecting)

20779

24.7700 1150, 1151, 1155, 1164

S/181/61/003/003/004/030
B102/B214

AUTHOR: Fomina, V. I.

TITLE: Investigation of the induced conductivity in thin layers of
 Sb_2S_3 and Sb_2Se_3

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 3, 1961, 701-703

TEXT: The results of experimental investigations of induced conductivity of sandwich-type layers produced by vacuum sputtering are reported in this paper. The dark resistivity of the Sb_2S_3 layers at room temperature lay between $4 \cdot 10^{12}$ and $5 \cdot 10^{13}$ ohm·cm; the Sb_2Se_3 layers had $\sim 10^9$ ohm·cm. In the entire range of temperatures the dependence of the induced current (or the amplification factor g) on the electron energy in the exciting beam can be represented by curves analogous to those for other amorphous semiconductors (Fig. 1). In contrast to other compounds, however, As_2S_3 shows no change in the position of the maximum on a change in the temperature of the layer. At room temperature, the mean g values for Sb_2S_3 lie between 600-700, and for
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X

Investigation of ...

Sb_2Se_3 between 1500-1700. The volt-ampere characteristics of dark and induced currents are non-linear. The dark current has a linear section at a voltage of 10^4 V/cm in the layer; an increase of the voltage increases the non-linearity of the volt-ampere characteristics substantially. All samples show unipolarity of the dark current as well as of the induced current. For Sb_2S_3 layers, the resistance in the dark as well as in the excited state was greater for negative polarity. The rectification factor (I_d^+/I_d^-) for the unexcited state was $\sim 5-7$ and decreased with time. In some cases, the rectification factor changed its sign after a long irradiation. On excitation it decreased to 1.1-1.7. For Sb_2Se_3 it was sometimes >1 and sometimes <1 . Increase of temperature led to an increase in the degree of non-linearity of the volt-ampere characteristics. On decreasing the temperature, the range of validity of Ohm's law was extended. Fig. 2 shows the temperature characteristics of the induced current (I_H) and the dark current (I_T), namely, $\log I_H = f(1/T)$ in the range of 140 to -100°C for 0.5μ thick layers of Sb_2S_3 and Sb_2Se_3 . From the slope of the dark current curves, the activation energy

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for Sb_2S_3 was calculated to be 1.6 ev (spread: 1.3-1.7 ev); the slope of the induced current curves showed that $\Delta E_H = 0.5-0.8$ ev. At temperatures lower than room temperature, the slope of the dark current curve gave an activation energy of 0.5-0.6 ev. The low-temperature slopes for some induced current curves were also determined, and it was found that $\Delta E_H = 0.08-0.1$ ev. No lower slopes were found in this temperature range for Sb_2Se_3 . The following results were found: $E_T = 0.6-1.6$ ev, and $\Delta E_H = 0.2-0.3$ ev. (The subscript d (= dark) is identical with T). When the induced and dark currents have become comparable in magnitude, further increase in temperature leads to a lowering of the induced current. The position of the maximum depends on the excitation level. The temperature at which the maximum of the induced current was observed was 15-20°C for most layers of Sb_2Se_3 and 120-140°C for Sb_2S_3 . $I_H = f(i_p)$ (i_p - current strength in the exciting beam) for $4 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ a} \leq i_p \leq 40 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ a}$ was also studied for layers of Sb_2S_3 . It was found that $I_H = a i_p^n$; at room temperature, $n = 0.5-0.6$. The temperature dependence of the induced conductivity was found to be analogous

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to that of the photocurrent of Sb_2S_3 and Sb_2Se_3 layers studied by B. T. Kolomiyets and V. M. Lyubin. T. L. Maslennikova, a student of LGU (Leningrad State University) is thanked for assistance. There are 3 figures and 4 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. X

SUBMITTED: July 15, 1960

Card 4/5

TALISMAN, L.V.; SAVEL'YEV, A.P.; FOMINA, V.I.; CHERNUKHINA, V.G.

Method of increasing the output of propylene. Khim.i tekhn.topl.i
masel 7 no.7:15-20 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Novokuybyshevskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta sinteticheskikh smol.
(Propene)

LYUBIN, V.M.; FOMINA, V.I.

Photoelectret and cathodoelectret state in $Tl_2Se \cdot As_2S_3$ layers. Fiz.
tver. tela 5 no.12:3367-3372 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

TALISMAN, L.V.; FOMINA, V.I.; ASTRINA, A.D.

Drying pyrogenous gas with silica gel and molecular sieves. Gaz.
prom. 8 no.11:45-47 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

BYK, S.Sh.; FOMINA, V.I.; SKUR'YAT, E.N.

Data on the equilibrium of the hydrates of propylene and its mixtures.
Gaz. prom. 10 no.8:30-32 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

FOMINA, V.I.; BYK, S.Sh.; IVANOVSKAYA, G.F.; SKUR'YAN, E.N.

Vapor-liquid equilibrium in the system isopropyl alcohol - propane
propylene fraction in the region of small concentrations of isopropyl
alcohol. Khim.prom. 41 no.7:509-510 J1 '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

L 43218-65 EPA(w)-2/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/ENG(m)/ENP(b)/EEC(t)/ENP(t) ~~Pl-7/Pab-10~~
 ACCESSION NR: AP5010158 IJP(c) RDW/JD UR/0020/65/161/002/0324/0477 35
 33
 8

AUTHOR: Lyubin, V. M.; Fomina, V.I.; Tsyrlin, L. E.

TITLE: Characteristic features of the conductance and photoconductance of thin Se-As-layers in strong electric fields

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 161, no. 2, 1965, 324-327

TOPIC TAGS: selenium arsenide layer, photoconductance, photoeffect, semiconductor material

ABSTRACT: Source materials were produced by fusing various compositions from 1Se, 1As to 2Se, 1As in the presence of air or CuO in vacuum which introduced oxygen into the alloy. Amorphous layers of these alloys 0.3--1.4- μ thick were vacuum-sprayed onto semitransparent electrodes (films of Pt, Au, Al, and SnO₂). In weak fields, the steady-state dark current value was attained in a few seconds while in stronger fields (10⁵v/cm), the dark current was still growing after 1 hour. Also the specimens suddenly exposed to light exhibited abnormal behavior. An explanation is advanced that the recombination in the above 3-component films is possible only at shallow levels subject to ionization in the fields about 5x10⁴ to 10⁵v/cm. [02]
 Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/2

L 43218-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010158

SUBMITTED: 14Oct64

ENCL: 00

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SUBCODE: 55

NO REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 004

ATD PRESS: 32113

DSB
Card 2/2

TALISMAN, L.V.; FOMINA, V.I.; KOROKHOVA, N.I.

Dehydration of hydrocarbon solvents with silica gel. *Neftoper.*
i *neftekhim.* no.5:34-38 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Novokuybyshevskiy filial Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
sinteticheskikh spirtov.

OKOROKOV, S.D.; FOMINA, V.K.

Comparative study of some autoclave hardened cements. Trudy
LTI no.59:54-59 '61. (MIRA 17:9)

FOMINA, V. M.

Tumors

Three cases of myeloma. Vest. rent. i rad., no. 1, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

DOBYCHIN, B.D., professor; SHIPACHEV, V.G., professor; SINKEVICH, N.A., professor; KOLCHENOGOV, P.D., dotsent; SENCHILLO, Z.T., dotsent; KAVRICHKOVA, R.M., assistant; STANKEVICH, M.V., assistant; ~~KOMINA~~, V.M., assistant; RUMYANTSEVA, V.I., assistant.

In memory of K.P.Sapozhkov. Khirurgia no.8:86 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:9)
(Sapozhkov, Konstantin Petrovich, 1874-1952)

KUBLANOV, Anatoliy Vasil'yevich; FOMINA, V.M., red.; PANIVAN, P.S.,
red. izd-va; BELOGUROVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Business accounting of a construction crew] Khozraschet v
stroitel'noi brigade; iz opyta raboty kompleksnoi brigady
I.IA.Tumanova. Trest No.44, SU-84 LSNKh. Leningrad, 1962.
33 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy.
Obmen poredovym opytom. Seriya: Stroitel'naia promyshlen-
nost', no.15) (MIRA 15:12)
(Leningrad—Construction industry—Accounting)

PANASENKO, M.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; ANTONOV, A.Ya., inzh.; FOMINA, V.N., inzh.;
KOZLOV, Yu.V., inzh.

Visual observation of processes in the drum of an operating boiler.
Teploenergetika 10 no.2:23-26 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskii institut.
(Boilers)

ANTONOV, A.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOZLOV, Yu.V., inzh.; FOMINA, V.N., inzh.;
BUYNOVSKAYA, L.G., inzh.; BULAVITSKIY, Yu.M., inzh.; GRISHINA, Ye.A.,
inzh.

Testing of a boiler with 220 ton/hour evaporative capacity with
individual separating devices. Elek. sta. 34 no.5:7-10 My '63.
(MIRA 16:7)

(Boilers—Testing)

LIPETS, A.U., inzh.; LAFA, Yu.I., inzh.; FOMINA, V.N., inzh.; LOKSHIK,
V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Aerodynamic resistances of compact checkerboard tube clusters.
Teploenergetika 12 no.6:32-34 Je '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. ZiO i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy teplotekhnicheskii
institut.

FOMINA, V.P.

Correlation of the calcium content in the serum and the temporal bone in otosclerosis. Zhur.ush., nos.1 gorl.bol. 21 no.6:58-61
N-D '61. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz kafedry bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (nachal'nik - zasluzhennyy
deyatel' nauki prof. K.L.Khilov) Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena
Lenina akademii imeni S.M.Kirova.
(CALCIUM IN THE BODY) (OTOSCLEROSIS) (TEMPORAL BONE)

FOMINA, V. P.

Observation of a tumor of the glomus jugulare. Vest. otorin. no.2:
102-103 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz kliniki ushnykh, nosovykh i gorlovykh bolezney (nach. -
zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. K. L. Khilov) Voenno-medi-
tsinskoy ordena lenina akademii imeni S. M. Kirova, Leningrad.

(BLOOD VESSELS---TUMORS)
(NECK---TUMORS)

FOMINA, V.P.

Experimental model of otospongiosis. Zhur.ush., nos. i gorl. bol.
22 no. 4: 13-18 JI-Ag '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (sav. - zasluzhennyy
deyatel' nauki prof. K.L. Khilov) Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena
Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.
(OTOSCLEROSIS)

FOMINA, V.P.

Mineral metabolism in patients with otosclerosis. Vestn. otorinolaring. 25 no.3:39-42 '63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, nosa i gorla (Nachal'nik - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. K.L.Khilov) Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M.Kirova, Leningrad.

83467

S/146/60/003/004/008/010
B004/B056

13.2520

AUTHOR: Fomina, V. S.

TITLE: A Precisely Defined Method of Calculating the Flywheel Mass

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Priborostroyeniye,
1960, Vol. 3, No. 4, pp. 103-105

TEXT: The author refers to a paper by M. I. Bat' (Ref. 1), in which the masses of a flywheel are calculated from changes in kinetic energy. The following equations were given in Ref. 1:

$$\Delta E_i = M_{\text{mech},i} \cdot v_i^2 / 2 - M_o v_o^2 / 2 \quad (1) \quad (M_{\text{mech}} = \text{mass of the mechanism});$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi r_A} \Delta v ds = 0 \quad (2) \quad \text{and} \quad v_i = v_{\text{mean}} + \Delta v_i \quad (3). \quad \text{For } M_{\text{mech}} \text{ and } M_{fl} \quad (M_{fl} = \text{mass}$$

$$\text{of the flywheel}) \quad M_{\text{mech},i} + M_{fl} = M_{\text{mean,mech}} + \Delta M_i + M_{fl} = M_{\text{mean}} + \Delta M_i;$$

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A Precisely Defined Method of Calculating
the Flywheel Mass

S/146/60/003/004/008/010
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where $M_{\text{mean.mech}}$ denotes a constant quantity between the maximum and minimum values of the reduced moment of the mechanism, ΔM_i - the variable corresponding to the deviation: $\Delta M_i = M_{\text{mech. i}} - M_{\text{mean.mech}}$, and

$M_{\text{mean}} = M_{\text{mech.mean}} + M_{\text{fl}} = \text{const}$; $M_{\text{i.mech}} = M + \Delta M_i$ (4). The author suggests a more precise calculation proceeding from the equation

$\Delta v_i M_{\text{mech}} v_{\text{mean}} = \psi_i - (M v_{\text{mean}}^2 - M_0 v_0^2)/2$ (5), where the mass M_{fl} is, at first, omitted. (Δv_i = velocity increase; M_0 = reduced initial mass of the mechanism; v_0 = initial velocity). The function $\psi_i = \Delta E_i - \Delta M_i v_{\text{mean}}^2/2$ may be graphically represented as a function $\psi_i = f(S_A)$, where S_A denotes the displacement of the point of reference A. Integration of (5) considering (2) results in $(M v_{\text{mean}}^2 - M_0 v_0^2)/2 = \psi_{\text{mean}}$ (6). ψ_{mean} is the mean planimetric value of the function during a cycle from 0 to $2\pi r_A$.

Substitution of (6) into (5) gives $\Delta v_i = \Delta \psi_i / v_{\text{mean}} (M + \Delta M_i)$, where

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A Precisely Defined Method of Calculating
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$\Delta\psi_i = \psi_i - \psi_{\text{mean}}$. For comparison with a given Δv_{max} , the value Δv_i at
 $\Delta\psi_i = \Delta\psi_{\text{max}}$ and $\Delta M = \Delta M_{\text{min}}$ is sought. By taking M_{fl} into account, func-
tion (7) is obtained: $\Delta v_{\text{max}} = \Delta\psi_{\text{max}} / v_{\text{mean}} (M'_{\text{mech}} + M_{fl})$, where M'_{mech}
 $= M + \Delta M'$. This paper was recommended by the kafedra teorii mekhanizmov i
mashin i detaley mashin (Chair of the Theory of Mechanisms, Machines, and IX
Machine Elements). There is 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki
(Leningrad Institute of Precision Mechanics and Optics)

SUBMITTED: January 14, 1960

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FOMINA, V.S.

Precision method for calculating flywheel mass. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;
prib. 3 no.4:103-105 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki. Rekom. kafedroy
teorii mekhanizmov i mashin i detaley mashin.
(Flywheels)

21,001
S/080/61/034/006/002/020
D247/D305

51140 2509
AUTHORS: Rapoport, I.B., Fomina, V.V., Michail, A.I.
TITLE: The study of nickel-magnesium hydrogenation catalysts
obtained by the decomposition of oxalates
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 34, no. 6, 1961,
1186 - 1192

TEXT: A method has been developed of producing a nickel-magnesium catalyst, for the hydrogenation of various organic substances, by deposition into an activated carbon carrier, instead of an alumina as described by I.B. Rapoport and Yu.V. Vysheslavtsev (Ref. 4: Zh. P. Kh. 32, 8, 1738, 1959) and I.B. Rapoport and I. Par (Ref. 5: Zh. P. Kh. 32, 8, 1744, 1959). The preparation involved saturation of activated carbon mark ZAY (BAU), of varying mesh size, with solutions of nitrates of nickel and magnesium, containing 0.05-0.06 g Ni/ml and 0.014 - 0.015 g Mg/ml. After drying, Ni and Mg were converted to oxalates by treatment with 10% ammonium oxalate

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followed by evaporation, drying and washing. Catalysts on 0.0 (analytical dust) and 0.1 mm carrier were additionally pressed into tablets. Reduction was carried out at 350°C. by passing hydrogen at a rate of 10-12 l/h of catalyst for 4 hrs. Activity of the catalyst was determined by studying the conversion of benzene into hexane, using a continuous flow apparatus. The experiments were conducted using catalysts of 2.02 - 59.1 % Ni content, on 0.0 - 0.1 mm grade carrier, at a temperature 100 - 245°C, pressure ranging from atmospheric to 10 atm. and a benzene flow rate of 0.1 - 1.2 l/h of catalyst/hr. The highest activity has been shown by catalysts containing above 8 % Ni on a carrier having a particle size of 0.0 - 0.1 mm, between 100° and 140°C, in the pressure range of 1 - 10 atm and at a flow rate of 0.3. The Ni-MgO/activated carbon catalyst system has been found to retain its activity for 200 hrs. when working under atmospheric or 10 atm. pressure. Repeated experiments established that a composition of 15 % Ni, 2 % Mg and 83 % carrier is the most active and stable in prolonged use. It gives 100 % conversions of benzene under atmospheric pressure at

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The study of nickel- ...

100-140°C and at a flow rate of 0.4 l/l catalyst/hr. At pressures of the order of 10 atm the efficiency of the same catalyst is trebled. There are 4 tables, 7 figures and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: June 27, 1960

Card 3/3

FOMINA, Ye.

Organization work with personnel in connection with the conversion to the new working conditions. Sots.trud 4 no.5:98-103 My '59.
(MIRA 12:8)

1. Nachal'nik otдела труда i zarabotnoy platy, zamestitel' sekretarya partkoma 1-go Moskovskogo chasovogo zavoda.
(Clock and watch making--Labor productivity)

FOMINA, Ye.

A new conveyor and the placement of workers in the factory.
Sots.trud 4 no.9:104-107 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Nachal'nik otдела труда i zarabotnoy platy 1-go Moskovskogo chasovogo zavoda.
(Moscow--Clockmaking and watchmaking)

FOMINA, Ye.

The workday and leisure time. Sots. trud 5 no.11:120-125 N '60.

(MIRA 14:1)

1. Nachal'nik otдела труда i zarabotnoy platy, zamestitel' sekretarya
partkoma Pervogo moskovskogo chasovogo zavoda im. S.M.Kirova.

(Moscow—Clockmaking and watchmaking)

(Hours of labor)

(Leisure)

FOMINA, Ye.

With the active participation of workers. Sots. trud 8
no.2:72-75 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Nachal'nik otdela truda i zarabotnoy platy
Pervogo moskovskogo chasovogo zavoda.
(Moscow--Clockmaking and watchmaking--Production standards)

FOMINA E.A.

USSR/Cultivated Plants. General Problems.

L-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 25 Aug 1957, 69153

Author : Filin, V.I., Fomina, E.A.

Title : Rational Utilization of Gully Ravine Territory in the Middle Basin of the Desna River (Briansk District).

Orig Pub : Tr. Bryanskogo lesokhoz. in-ta, 1956, 7, 139-146

Abstract : Two types of gully ravine territory exist in the middle basin of the Desna River, active and inactive ones. Numerous organizational and technical measures are recommended for increasing their meadow productivity. A typical scheme for utilizing the territory of the "Podar" ravine of Briansk District is given.

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A057/A129

AUTHORS: Vasserman, I.M., Fomina, Ye.A.

TITLE: Study of Chemical Aging and the Effected Abnormal Aging of Precipitates on the Example of Basic Nickel Carbonate

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Prikladnoy Khimii, 1961, Vol. 34, No. 1, pp. 90-99

TEXT: The present paper is the 4th report in a series on technology of the separation of substances from solutions by chemical precipitation. Chemical aging in the system precipitate - solution is caused by one or more secondary chemical reactions on the phase boundary, resulting in a change of chemical composition and physical properties of the precipitate. Hence the study of aging processes is important for chemical precipitations. In the previous experiments [Ref.1: I.M. Vasserman, Kh.Z. Braynina, ZhPKh, 31,11,1617 (1958). Ref.2: I.M. Vasserman, ZhPKh, 32,9,1959 (1959); Ref.3: I.M. Vasserman, Ye.A. Fomina, Kh.Z. Braynina, ZhPKH, 32,11,2619 (1959)] the authors investigated qualitatively chemical aging and the resulting abnormal aging of the precipi-

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Study of Chemical Aging and the Effect of Abnormal Aging of Precipitates on the Example of Basic Nickel Carbonate

precipitate in the system $\text{Ni}(\text{NO}_3)_2 - \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$. In the present work these experiments were studied quantitatively. From the five possible types of secondary chemical reactions (Ref.2) two occur in the present system: 1) neutralization of the basic precipitate (basic nickel carbonate) by the acidic salt (NaHCO_3) which is in the mother liquor and 2) hydrolysis of the basic precipitate. These two reactions were investigated and the reaction kinetics was determined studying the normal (physical) aging of basic nickel carbonate precipitates, the abnormal aging caused by hydrolysis and that caused by neutralization of the precipitate. Precipitation was carried out continuously by mixing $\text{Ni}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ - and Na_2CO_3 - solutions at 90°C , agitating the obtained suspension of basic nickel carbonate. In order to study the aging caused by neutralization, 1 liter of the continuously outflowing suspension was quickly cooled to 60°C and left at this temperature during mechanical agitation. Abnormal aging by hydrolysis was investigated by filtering off the precipitate, washing and preparing a suspension in distilled water with a ratio solid :

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liquid = 1 : 200 and following agitation at 90°C. Normal aging was caused by mixing the filtered-off precipitate with the mother liquor (containing 120 g/l NaNO_3) and agitating this suspension at 60°C. The duration of all agings was 120 hrs. Changes in chemical composition of the liquid and solid phase, as well as the physical properties of the precipitate were determined. Physical properties were determined by A.V. Nikolayev's method [Ref.4: ZhPKh, 20,3,189 (1947), Ref. 5: ZhAKh, 7,1,21 (1952)] obtaining the filtration coefficient, water capacity, specific volume, and specific surface (using methyl violet). By analyzing the system precipitate - solution the basicity was checked (i.e., the ratio milliequivalent HCO_3^- per milliequivalent Ni^{2+}). In the precipitate the content of Ni^{2+} and CO_3^{2-} and in the liquid phase pH was determined and the change in HCO_3^- - and CO_3^{2-} - content controlled by potentiometric measurements. The aged precipitates were X-ray-examined on a YPC-55 (URS-55) apparatus with cobalt source. Results concerning the normal aging of basic nickel carbonate in contact with synthetic mother liquor (not containing HCO_3^-) are given in Tab.1, the kinetic curves in Fig.1-6,

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